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(54) A TANGENTIAL CUTTING INSERT

EIN TANGENTIALSCHNEIDEINSATZ

ELEMENT DE COUPE TANGENTIEL

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Description**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

5 [0001] The present invention refers to a tangential (on-edge) cutting insert for mounting thereof on cutting tools for different cutting operations.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 [0002] Tangential cutting inserts are often used with rotary milling cutters such as slotting cutters or extended-flute cutters, with turning cutting tools or the like. Examples of such use may be found in US 3,416,209, US 3,490,117, US 3,701,187 and US 4,790,693.

15 [0003] A conventional tangential cutting insert of the kind to which the present invention refers has a prismatic body with a clamping screw bore and with an operative front surface which is generally parallel to the clamping screw bore's axis and which is associated with upper and lower cutting edges and side edges extending therebetween and merging therewith via insert corner edges. In such conventional tangential cutting inserts, the side and corner edges are usually not used in cutting operations, being consequently not provided with appropriate cutting geometry.

20 [0004] WO 97/17157 discloses a double-sided indexable tangential cutting insert for face milling operations in which front and rear surfaces are each associated with upper and lower main cutting edges, two auxiliary side cutting edges therebetween and four corner edges at which the main and auxiliary cutting edges meet. The front and rear surfaces are each formed with a chip groove extending along the circumference thereof between the associated cutting edges and a planar central positioning surface projecting outwardly from the cutting edges.

25 [0005] DE 197 04 931 C1 representing the closest prior art discloses a double-sided indexable tangential cutting insert in which front and rear larger longitudinal surfaces are each associated with upper and lower main cutting edges connected to corner cutting edges. The respective ends of the main cutting edges form an angle of $70^\circ < (90^\circ - \beta) < 90^\circ$ between small end surfaces to the front and rear surfaces. A protruding ridge, serving as a locating face of the cutting insert, is formed in each of the front and rear surfaces and extends between the small end surfaces.

30 [0006] It is the object of the present invention to provide a new tangential cutting insert of the above kind.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

35 [0007] In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a tangential cutting insert having a body with an operative front surface associated with upper and lower main cutting edges, side auxiliary cutting edges and corner cutting edges therebetween, all cutting edges having rake surfaces formed at said front surface and extending from their associated cutting edges in an inward direction of the cutting insert along the entire circumference of the operative front surface, the cutting insert having an imaginary reference plane passing through extremities of the cutting corner edges thereof; wherein each of said main cutting edges extends from its associated corner edges in an inward direction of the insert away from said reference plane.

40 [0008] Preferably, each of the main cutting edges has two lateral component cutting edges extending from adjacent corner cutting edges in the inward direction of the insert, and a central component cutting edge therebetween substantially co-directional with said reference plane.

45 [0009] Preferably, the operative front surface has two component surfaces that extend from the associated auxiliary side cutting edges in the inward direction of the insert. By virtue of this design, the insert is provided with a pair of appropriate positioning surfaces by means of the geometry of the operative front surface generally repeating the geometry of the main cutting edges.

50 [0010] Preferably, the cutting insert is indexable around an axis of 180° rotational symmetry, which axis is substantially parallel to the operative front surface and substantially transverse to the main cutting edge. The body of the cutting insert has a prismatic shape with a pair of identical front and rear surfaces at two ends thereof, opposite upper and lower surfaces and a pair of opposite side surfaces extending between the front and rear surfaces.

55 [0011] Preferably, the rake surfaces of the cutting edges are oriented so that an acute angle formed thereby with a normal to said imaginary plane is different for the main, auxiliary and corner cutting edges. The value of this angle may vary along these cutting edges.

[0012] The cutting insert geometry of the present invention is particularly suitable for the manufacturing of cutting inserts by net-shape processes, where no grinding operations are required, by virtue of which any desired design, in particular, non-planar, of the chip rake and relief surfaces may be obtained.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] For a better understanding of the present invention and to show how the same may be carried out in practice, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, in which

- 5 **Fig. 1** is perspective view of a cutting insert according to the present invention;
- Fig. 2** is a front view of the cutting insert shown in Fig. 1;
- Fig. 3** is a top view of the cutting insert shown in Fig. 1;
- 10 **Fig. 4** is a side view of the cutting insert shown in Fig. 1;
- Figs. 5A, 5B, 5C and 5D** are cross-sectional views of the cutting insert shown in Fig. 2, taken along the respective lines A-A, B-B, C-C and D-D;
- Fig. 6A** is a perspective view of a slotting disk cutter with cutting inserts according to the present invention mounted therein in a right-hand and left-hand manner;
- 15 **Fig. 6B** is a top view of the cutting insert shown in Fig. 1, in an enlarged scale, when mounted in the slotting disk cutter shown in Fig. 6A;
- Fig. 7** is a partial side view of a face milling cutter with cutting inserts according to the present invention mounted therein;
- 20 **Figs. 8A and 8B** are plan views of two different turning tools with a cutting insert according to the present invention mounted therein; and
- Figs. 9A, 9B, 9C and 9D** are, respectively, perspective, plan, front and side views of a cutting insert according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
- Fig. 10** is a cross-sectional view of the cutting insert shown in Figs. 9A - 9D, taken along the line X-X in Fig. 9C;
- Figs. 11 and 12** are cross-sectional views of the cutting insert shown in Figs. 9A - 9D, taken along the respective lines XI-XI and XII-XII in Fig. 9B; and
- 25 **Figs 13A, 13B and 13C** are, respectively, perspective, front and side views of a cutting insert according to another alternative embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 30 [0014] Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 illustrate a double-sided tangential cutting insert 1 according to the present invention, indexable 180° around an axis of rotational symmetry A so that the cutting insert 1 has twelve edges capable of functioning as effective cutting edges, and eight effective cutting corners. The insert is capable of being used in a wide range of different cutting operations.
- 35 [0015] As seen in Fig. 1, the cutting insert 1 has a prismatic body with front and rear operative surfaces 2, opposite upper and lower surfaces 6 and a pair of opposite side surfaces 8 extending therebetween. The insert 1 has a clamping screw bore 9 having a longitudinal axis coinciding with the axis of symmetry A and extending between the upper and lower surfaces 6.
- 40 [0016] The front and rear operative surfaces 2 have identical design and, therefore, only one of these surfaces, namely the operative front surface 2, will further be described.
- 45 [0017] As seen in Figs. 1 and 2, the front operative surface 2 is bound by identical upper and lower main cutting edges 10 associated with the upper and lower surfaces 6, identical auxiliary cutting edges 12 associated with the side surfaces 8, and four identical corner cutting edges 14 which are rounded and extend between adjacent main cutting edges 10 and auxiliary cutting edges 12, merging continuously therewith. The cutting insert 1 has an imaginary reference plane designated as P in Fig. 3, which passes through extreme points of the corner cutting edges 14.
- 50 [0018] As seen in Fig. 3, the operative front surface 2 is generally depressed relative to the reference plane P along its entire circumference. More particularly, as seen in Fig. 1, the operative front surface 2 has a peripheral surface, generally designated as 18, having portions 20, 22 and 24 which extend, respectively, along the main cutting edges 10, the auxiliary cutting edges 12 and the corner cutting edges 14. As seen in Figs. 5a to 5d, these portions extend inwardly away from their corresponding main, auxiliary and corner cutting edges 10, 12 and 14 and constitute their respective chip rake surfaces 20, 22, 24. As shown in Figs. 5a to 5d, the chip rake surfaces 20, 22 and 24 form respective angles θ_{10} , θ_{12} and θ_{14} with a normal to the reference plane P, which angles may be of different values and may vary along the length of the respective cutting edges 10, 12 and 14.
- 55 [0019] As seen in Figs. 1, 2 and 5A to 5D, the main cutting edges 10, the auxiliary cutting edges 12 and the corner cutting edges 14 are provided with a land 26 extending therefrom towards respective chip rake surfaces 20, 22 and 24 associated therewith.
- [0020] As seen in Figs. 1, 3, 4 and 5A to 5D, the upper and lower surfaces 6 and side surfaces 8 of the cutting insert 1 and insert corner portions 27 therebetween are each formed with relief flank surfaces 28a, 28b and 28c disposed, respectively, adjacent the main cutting edges 10, the auxiliary cutting edges 12 and corner cutting edges 14, and

provide these cutting edges with appropriate relief angles, when the insert is mounted on a cutting tool. The relief flank surface 28a is, preferably, substantially normal to the reference plane P. The upper and lower surfaces 6 are each formed with a projecting central base portion 29 for the support of the insert in the cutting tool.

[0021] As seen in Fig. 3, each main cutting edge 10 extends from adjacent corner cutting edge 14 generally inwardly relative to the reference plane P and has two identical lateral component cutting edges 30 extending away from the adjacent corner cutting edges 14 and away from the reference plane P towards a central component cutting edge 32. The lateral component cutting edges 30 merge with the central component cutting edge 32 via intermediate component cutting edges 34 oriented transversely to the reference plane P. Preferably, the intermediate component cutting edges 34 are oriented so that the associated lateral component cutting edges 30 and the central component cutting edge 32 partially overlap as seen in a direction perpendicular to the reference plane P, whereby effective chip splitting may be provided during a cutting operation.

[0022] As clearly seen in Figs. 1 and 5a, the operative front surface 2 generally repeats the geometry of the main cutting edges 10, i.e. it has lateral portions 40 which extend inwardly away from the auxiliary cutting edges 12 towards a central portion 42 and merge therewith via intermediate portions 44. When the cutting insert 1 is mounted in a cutting tool, the lateral portions 40 of its rear surface 2 function as the insert's positioning surfaces.

[0023] Figs. 6A and 7 show, by way of example only, the use of a cutting insert of the present invention in milling cutters, where the main cutting edge of the insert or at least one lateral component cutting edge thereof functions as a peripheral cutting edge and the auxiliary edge functions as a front cutting edge. Figs. 8a and 8b show examples of the use of the cutting insert 1 of the present invention in turning cutting tools.

[0024] Fig. 6A shows a slotting cutter 46 with cutting inserts 1' and 1", according to the present invention, tangentially mounted therein by means of clamping screws 48, respectively, in a left-hand and right-hand manner. As shown in Fig. 6B, by virtue of the fact that the lateral component cutting edges 30 of the main cutting edge 10 are oriented as described above, it is ensured that an operative lateral cutting edge 30 associated with a free side surface 8 of the cutting insert 1" has a required positive axial rake angle γ_A . Due to the fact that the lateral component cutting edges 30 are inclined in opposite senses, the axial cutting forces acting on the cutting edge 10 during a cutting operation are counterbalanced.

[0025] Fig. 7 shows a face milling cutter 52 with cutting inserts 1 according to the present invention mounted therein for machining a workpiece W. As seen, in cutting insert 1 the lateral component cutting edge 30 of the main cutting edge 10 functions as a peripheral cutting edge and a lateral portion 12' of the auxiliary cutting edge 12 disposed adjacent the operative corner cutting edge 14 functions as a wiper. In the milling cutter 52, the remainder of the cutting edge 12 is provided with a necessary clearance from the workpiece face by means of mounting the cutting insert 1 at an appropriate negative angle 6. As shown in Fig. 7, the portion 12' defines an angle of 90° with adjacent lateral component cutting edge 30. Alternatively, the angle between the lateral portion 12' and the adjacent lateral component cutting edges 30 may be slightly greater than 90°.

[0026] Fig. 8a shows a turning cutting tool 50 machining a workpiece W, in which the cutting insert 1 is mounted so as to present an operative cutting edge 10 and an operative corner cutting edge 14.

[0027] Fig. 8b shows a turning tool 51 machining a workpiece W, in which the cutting edge 12 functions as an operative cutting edge and the cutting edge 10 does not participate in cutting.

[0028] Figs. 9A to 9D and Figs. 13A to 13C illustrate alternative embodiments of respective cutting inserts 60 and 70 according to the present invention for use, respectively, in 90° and 45° shoulder milling operations.

[0029] As seen in Figs. 9A, 9B and 10, in the cutting insert 60 main cutting edges 62 and, consequently, front and rear surfaces 64 are of a generally concave shape. The front and rear surfaces 64 are formed with a chip forming groove 66 (Figs. 11 and 12) and a central protruding surface 68 lateral portions 68' and 68" of which serve as a pair of positioning surfaces; when the insert 60 is mounted in a cutting tool. Additional positioning surface of the cutting insert 60 is constituted by a lateral region 69' of its side surface 69.

[0030] The cutting insert 70 shown in Figs. 13A to 13C is similar to the cutting insert 60 shown in Figs. 9A to 9D in the shape of its main cutting edges 72 and front and rear surfaces 74, the difference being mainly in that secondary cutting edges 75, capable of functioning as wipers, define an angle of 45° with adjacent main cutting edges 72.

[0031] Cutting inserts according to the present invention may be used for any other appropriate applications and also may have alternative designs comprising features not described above. For example, the main cutting edges of the cutting inserts may be continuously concave. Their geometry may be asymmetric relative to their central points. The central component cutting edge of the main cutting edges may protrude relative to adjacent lateral portions in the outward direction of the insert. The auxiliary cutting edges may have any required configuration rather than being substantially straight as shown in the drawings. All cutting edges may have any other appropriate shapes and cutting geometries. Also, the central and lateral portions of the front and rear surfaces may be planar and non-planar, e.g. they may be specifically shaped to provide chip control means of any appropriate geometry. Furthermore, the central and lateral portions of the operative front surface do not necessarily need to be fully depressed relative to the reference plane P but rather they may have areas protruding outwardly therefrom.

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS:

1	cutting insert
2	front and rear operative surfaces
6	upper and lower surfaces
8	another pair of opposite side surfaces
9	clamping screw bore
10	main cutting edges
12	auxiliary cutting edges
12'	a portion of the side edge 12 functioning as a wiper
14	corner cutting edges
18	peripheral surface of the front operative surface 2
20, 22, 24	portions of the peripheral surface 18 extending along respective cutting edges 10, 12 and 14
26	land
27	insert corner portions
28a, 28b, 28c	relief flank surfaces of respective cutting edges 10, 12, 14
29	projecting central base portion
30	lateral component cutting edges
32	central component cutting edge
34	intermediate component cutting edges
40	lateral portions of the front operative surface 2
42	central portion of the front operative surface
44	intermediate portions of the front operative surface
46	slotting cutter
48	clamping screw
50,51	turning cutting tools
52	face milling cutter
60	alternative cutting insert
62	main cutting edges of the cutting insert 60
64	front and rear surfaces of the cutting insert 60
66	chip forming groove
68	central protruding surface
68' and 68"	lateral portions of the central protruding surface 68
69	side surfaces of the cutting insert 60
69'	lateral region of the side surface 69
70	alternative cutting insert
72	main cutting edges of the cutting insert 70
74	front and rear surfaces of the cutting insert 70
75	corner cutting edges of the cutting insert 70
A	longitudinal axis of the clamping screw bore 9

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS: (continued)

P	imaginary reference plane
W	workpiece
γ_A	axial rake angle of the component cutting edge 30 in the cutting tool 46
$\theta_{10}, \theta_{12}, \theta_{14}$	angles defined between the chip rake surfaces 20, 22 and 24 and a normal to the reference plane P
δ	angle of inclination of the cutting insert 1 in the milling cutter 52, when seen in the front view

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Claims

1. A tangential cutting insert (1,60,27) having a body with an operative front surface (2) associated with upper and lower main cutting edges (10), side auxiliary cutting edges (12) and corner cutting edges (14) therebetween, all having rake surfaces (20,22,24) formed at said front surface and extending from their associated cutting edges in an inward direction of the cutting insert along the entire circumference of the operative front surface, the cutting insert having an imaginary reference plane (P) passing through extremities of the cutting corner edges thereof; wherein each of said main cutting edges extends from its associated corner edges in an inward direction of the cutting insert away from said reference plane.
2. A cutting insert (1,60,70) according to Claim 1, wherein each of said main cutting edges (10) has two lateral component cutting edges (30) extending from adjacent corner cutting edges (14) in the inward direction of the cutting insert, and a central component cutting edge (32) therebetween.
3. A cutting insert (1,60,70) according to Claim 2, wherein said central component cutting edge (32) is substantially co-directional with said reference plane (P).
4. A cutting insert (1) according to Claim 2, wherein said lateral component cutting edges (30) merge with the central component cutting edge via intermediate component cutting edges (34) which are oriented so that the associated lateral component cutting edges (30) and the central component cutting edge (32) partially overlap as seen in a direction perpendicular to the reference plane (P).
5. A cutting insert (1,60,70) according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the operative front surface (2) has two component surfaces (40) that extend from the associated auxiliary side cutting edges in the inward direction of the insert away from said reference plane.
6. A cutting insert (1,60,70) according to Claim 1, wherein the cutting insert is indexable around an axis of rotational symmetry (A), which is substantially parallel to the reference plane (P) of the cutting insert and substantially transverse to the main cutting edges (10).
7. A cutting insert (1,60,70) according to Claim 6, wherein the insert's body has a prismatic shape with a pair of identical front and rear surfaces (2) at two ends thereof, opposite upper and lower surfaces (6) and a pair of opposite side surfaces (8) extending between the front and rear surfaces.
8. A cutting insert (1,60,70) according to Claim 1, wherein said rake surfaces of the main, auxiliary and corner cutting edges are oriented so that an acute angle formed thereby with a normal to said imaginary reference plane, is different for said main, auxiliary and corner cutting edges.
9. A cutting insert (1,60,70) according to Claim 1, wherein an acute angle (θ_{10}) formed by the rake surface of each main cutting edge with a normal to said imaginary reference varies at least along the main cutting edge of the insert.
10. A cutting insert (1,60,70) according to Claim 1, wherein the body of the cutting insert is formed with a clamping screw bore (9) having a longitudinal axis (A) which is substantially parallel to said reference plane (P) of the cutting insert and substantially transverse to said main cutting edges (10).
11. A cutting insert (70) according to Claim 1, wherein a portion of each auxiliary cutting edge (72) of the insert disposed adjacent the corner cutting edge and merging therewith is capable of functioning as a wiper.

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12. A cutting insert according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the insert is manufactured by a net-shape process.

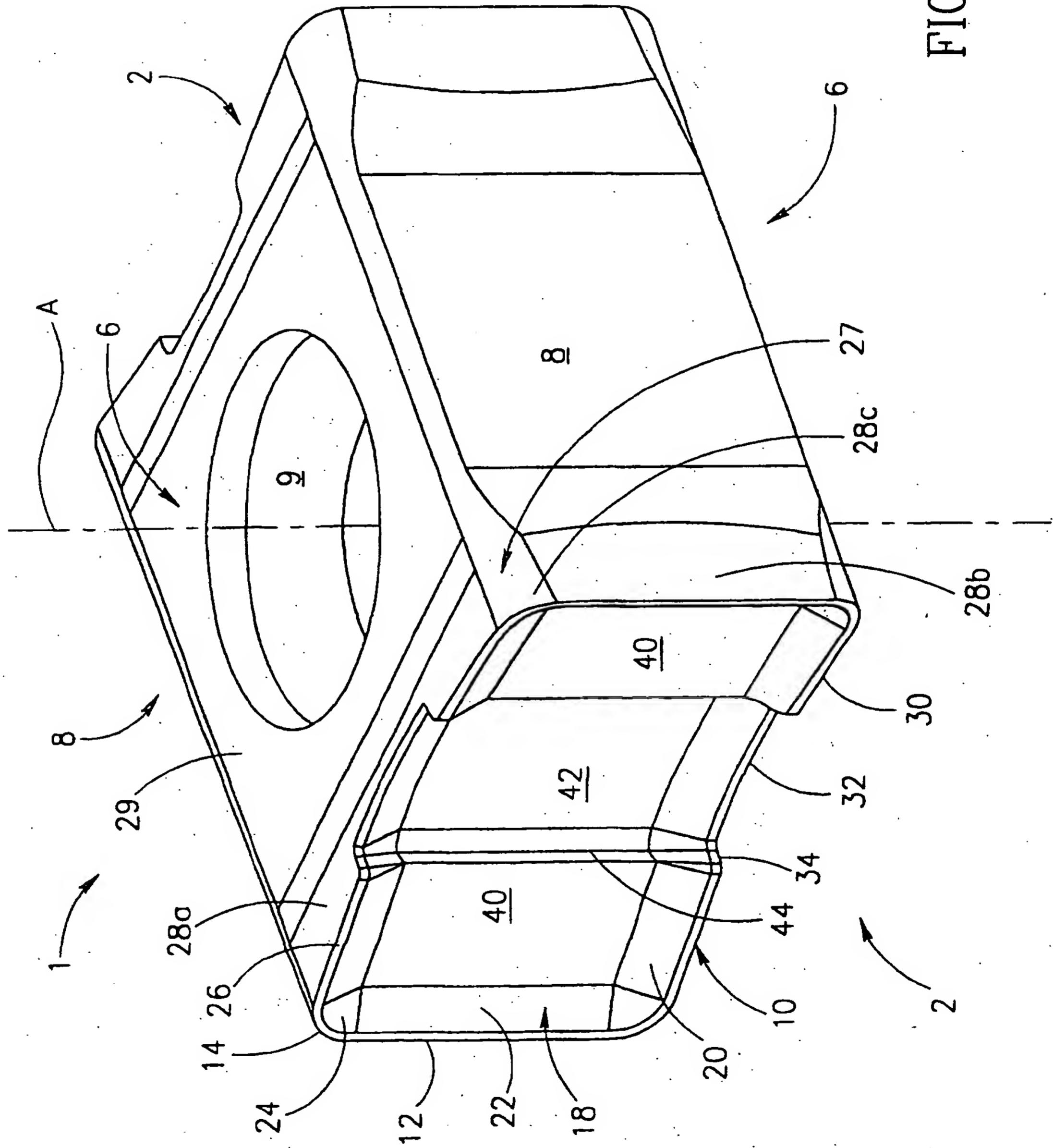
5 **Patentansprüche**

1. Tangentialschneideinsatz (1, 60, 70) mit einem Körper mit einer vorderen Einsatzfläche (2), die den oberen und unteren Hauptschneidkanten (10) zugeordnet ist, Seitennebenschneidkanten (12) und Schneidkantenecken (14) zwischen diesen, wobei alle Spanflächen (20, 22, 24), die an der vorderen Fläche ausgebildet sind und sich entlang des gesamten Umfangs der vorderen Einsatzfläche von ihren zugeordneten Schneidkanten in einer Richtung nach innen in bezug auf den Schneideinsatz erstrecken, wobei der Schneideinsatz eine imaginäre Referenzebene (P) hat, die durch äußerste Enden seiner Schneidkantenecken verläuft, wobei jede der Hauptschneidkanten sich von ihren zugeordneten Ecken in einer Richtung nach innen in bezug auf den Schneideinsatz weg von der Referenzebene erstreckt.
- 15 2. Schneideinsatz (1, 60, 70) nach Anspruch 1, wobei jede der Hauptschneidkanten (10) zwei Seitenteilschneidkanten (30), die sich von angrenzenden Schneidkantenecken (14) in der Richtung nach innen in bezug auf den Schneideinsatz erstrecken, und eine Mittelteilschneidkante (32) zwischen diesen hat.
- 20 3. Schneideinsatz (1, 60, 70) nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Mittelteilschneidkante (32) im wesentlichen mit der Referenzebene (P) gleichgerichtet ist.
- 25 4. Schneideinsatz (1) nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Seitenteilschneidkanten (30) in die Mittelteilschneidkante übergehen, und zwar über Zwischenteilschneidkanten (34), die so ausgerichtet sind, daß die zugeordneten Seitenteilschneidkanten (30) und die Mittelteilschneidkante (32) einander teilweise überlappen, in der Richtung senkrecht zur Referenzebene (P) gesehen.
- 30 5. Schneideinsatz (1, 60, 70) nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die vordere Einsatzfläche (2) zwei Teilflächen (40) hat, die sich von den zugeordneten Nebenseitenschneidkanten in der Richtung nach innen in bezug auf den Schneideinsatz weg von der Referenzebene erstrecken.
- 35 6. Schneideinsatz (1, 60, 70) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Schneideinsatz um eine Drehsymmetriearchse (A) wendbar ist, die im wesentlichen parallel zur Referenzebene (P) des Schneideinsatzes und im wesentlichen quer zu den Hauptschneidkanten (10) ist.
- 40 7. Schneideinsatz (1, 60, 70) nach Anspruch 6, wobei der Körper des Einsatzes eine prismenartige Form mit einem Paar identischer vorderer und hinterer Flächen (2) an zwei seiner Enden, gegenüberliegenden oberen und unteren Flächen (6) und einem Paar gegenüberliegender Seitenflächen (8) hat, die sich zwischen den vorderen und hinteren Flächen erstrecken.
- 45 8. Schneideinsatz (1, 60, 70) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Spanflächen der Haupt- und Nebenschneidkanten und Schneidkantenecken so ausgerichtet sind, daß ein dadurch entstehender spitzer Winkel, der mit einer Senkrechten zu der imaginären Referenzebene gebildet wird, sich für die Hauptschneidkanten, Nebenschneidkanten und Schneidkantenecken unterscheidet.
- 50 9. Schneideinsatz (1, 60, 70) nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein spitzer Winkel θ_{10} , der durch die Spanfläche jeder Hauptschneidkante mit einer Senkrechten zu der imaginären Referenz gebildet wird, zumindest entlang der Hauptschneidkante des Einsatzes variiert.
- 55 10. Schneideinsatz (1, 60, 70) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Körper des Schneideinsatzes mit einer Klemmschraubenbohrung (9) mit einer Längsachse (A) ausgebildet ist, die im wesentlichen parallel zur Referenzebene (P) des Schneideinsatzes und im wesentlichen quer zu den Hauptschneidkanten (10) ist.
- 60 11. Schneideinsatz (70) nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein Abschnitt jeder Nebenschneidkante (72) des Einsatzes, der angrenzend an die Schneidkantenecken angeordnet ist und in diese übergeht, als Schlichter fungieren kann.
- 65 12. Schneideinsatz nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Einsatz in einem Net-Shape-Verfahren hergestellt ist.

Revendications

1. Plaquette de coupe tangentielle (1, 60, 70) possédant un corps avec une surface avant de fonctionnement (2) associée à des arêtes de coupe principales supérieure et inférieure (10), des arêtes de coupe auxiliaires latérales (12) et des arêtes de coupe en coin (14) entre celles-ci, toutes possédant des surfaces de dégagement (20, 22, 24) formées au niveau de ladite surface avant et s'étendant à partir de leurs arêtes associées vers l'intérieur de la plaquette de coupe sur la totalité de la circonférence de la surface avant de fonctionnement, la plaquette de coupe possédant un plan de référence imaginaire (P) passant par les extrémités des arêtes en coin de coupe de celle-ci, dans laquelle chacune desdites arêtes de coupe principales s'étend à partir de ses arêtes en coin associées vers l'intérieur de la plaquette de coupe en s'éloignant du plan de référence.
2. Plaquette de coupe (1, 60, 70) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle chacune desdites arêtes de coupe principales (10) possède deux arêtes de coupe à composante latérale (30) s'étendant à partir des arêtes de coupe en coin adjacentes (14) vers l'intérieur de la plaquette de coupe, et une arête de coupe à composante centrale (32) entre celles-ci.
3. Plaquette de coupe (1, 60, 70) selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle chacune desdites arêtes de coupe à composante centrale (32) est essentiellement codirectionnelle par rapport audit plan de référence (P).
4. Plaquette de coupe (1) selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle lesdites arêtes de coupe à composante latérale (30) rejoignent l'arête de coupe composante centrale par le biais des arêtes de coupe à composante intermédiaire (34) qui sont orientées de manière que les arêtes de coupe à composante latérale associées (30) et l'arête de coupe à composante centrale (32) se chevauchent partiellement tel qu'on le voit dans une direction perpendiculaire au plan de référence (P).
5. Plaquette de coupe (1, 60, 70) selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans laquelle la surface avant de fonctionnement (2) possède deux surfaces à composantes (40) qui s'étendent à partir des arêtes de coupe latérales auxiliaires associées vers l'intérieur de la plaquette en s'éloignant du plan de référence.
6. Plaquette de coupe (1, 60, 70) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la plaquette de coupe est amovible autour d'un axe de symétrie de rotation (A) qui est essentiellement parallèle au plan de référence (P) de la plaquette de coupe et essentiellement transversal aux arêtes de coupe principales (10).
7. Plaquette de coupe (1, 60, 70) selon la revendication 6, dans laquelle le corps de la plaquette possède une forme prismatique avec deux surfaces avant et arrière identiques (2) au niveau des deux extrémités de celles-ci, des surfaces supérieure et inférieure opposées (6) et deux surfaces latérales opposées (8) s'étendant entre les surfaces avant et arrière.
8. Plaquette de coupe (1, 60, 70) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle des surfaces de dégagement des arêtes de coupe principales, auxiliaires et en coin sont orientées de manière qu'un angle aigu formé avec une normale audit plan de référence imaginaire, est différent pour lesdites arêtes de coupe principales, auxiliaires et en coin.
9. Plaquette de coupe (1, 60, 70), selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle un angle aigu (θ_{10}) formé par la surface de dégagement de chaque arête de coupe principale avec une normale audit plan de référence imaginaire varie au moins le long de l'arête de coupe principale de la plaquette.
10. Plaquette de coupe (1, 60, 70) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le corps de la plaquette de coupe est formé avec un alésage de vis de serrage (9) possédant un axe longitudinal (A) qui est essentiellement parallèle audit plan de référence (P) de la plaquette de coupe et essentiellement transversal aux dites arêtes de coupe principales (10).
11. Plaquette de coupe (70) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle une partie de chaque arête de coupe auxiliaire (72) de la plaquette disposée de manière adjacente à l'arête de coupe en coin et rejoignant celle-ci peut fonctionner comme racleur.
12. Plaquette de coupe selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la plaquette est fabriquée par une méthode s'approchant des cotes finales.

FIG. 1



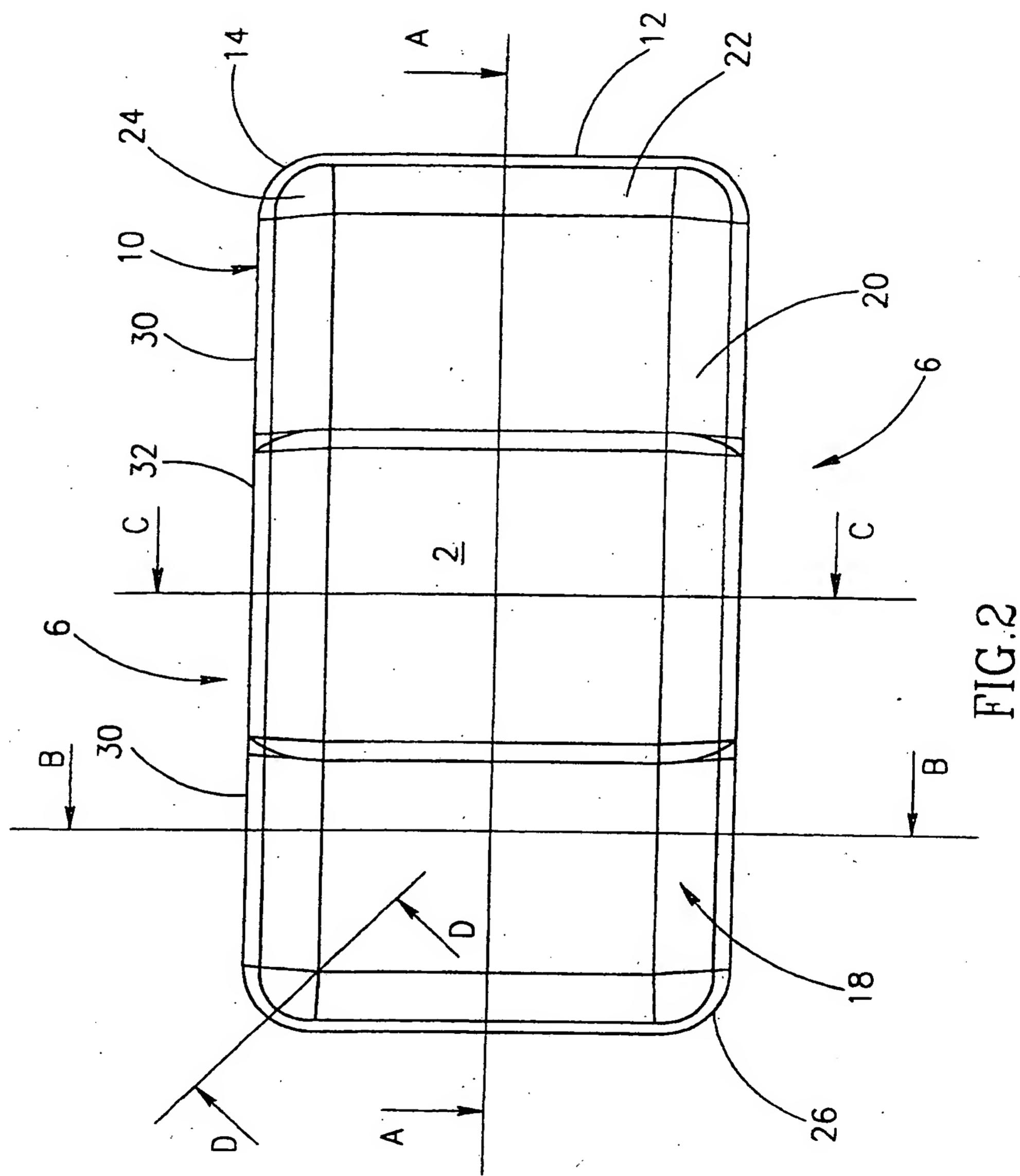


FIG.2

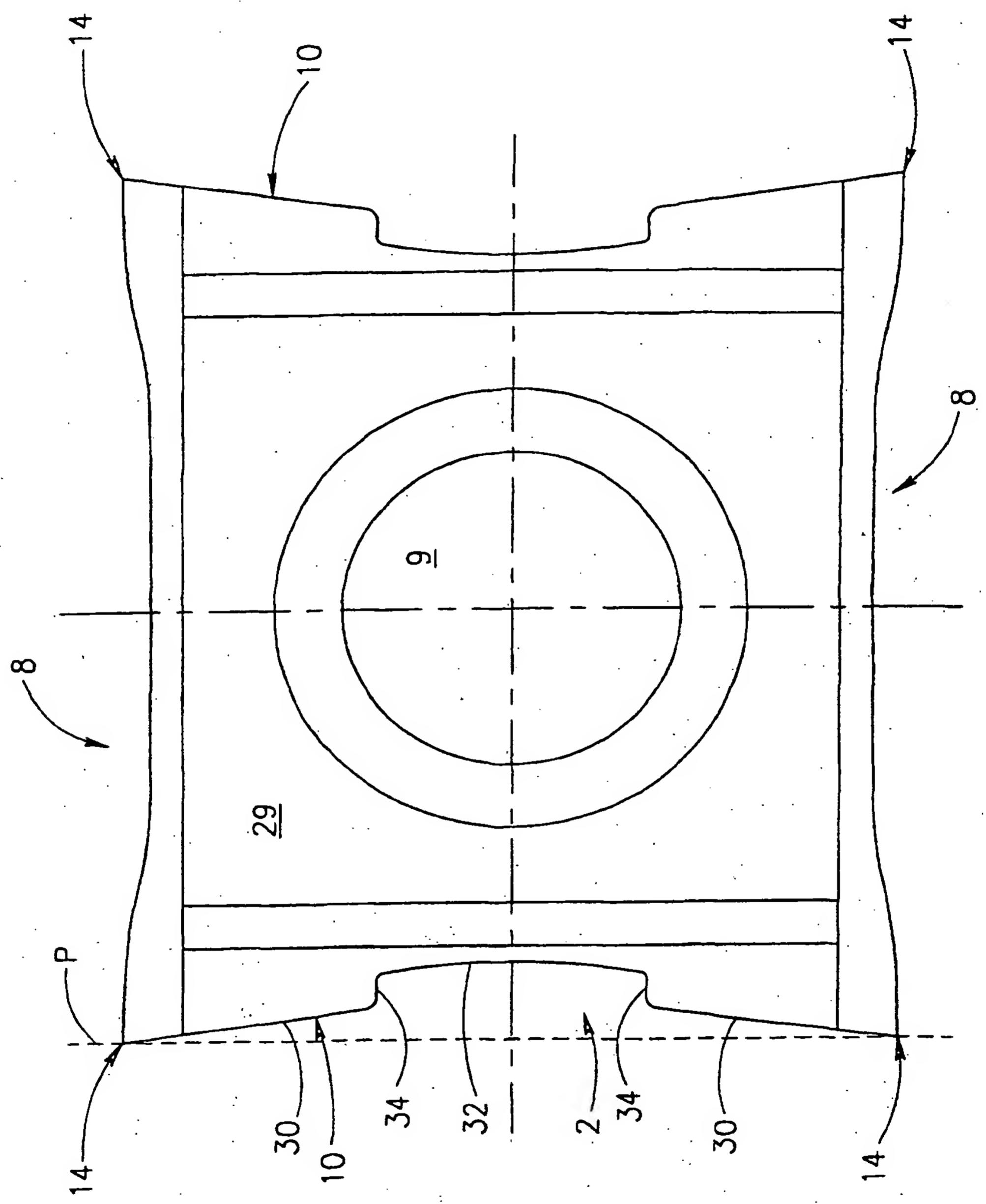


FIG. 3

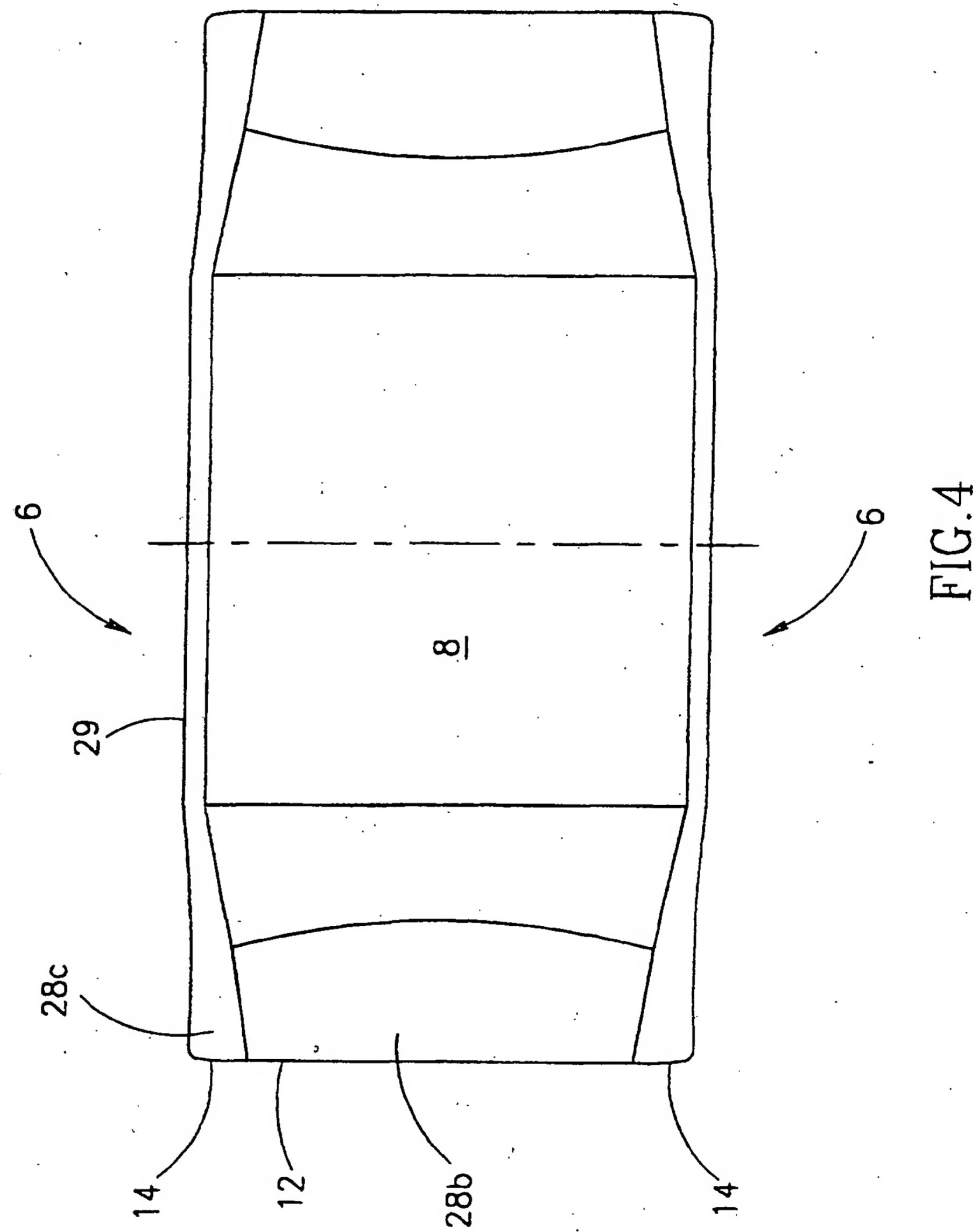


FIG.4

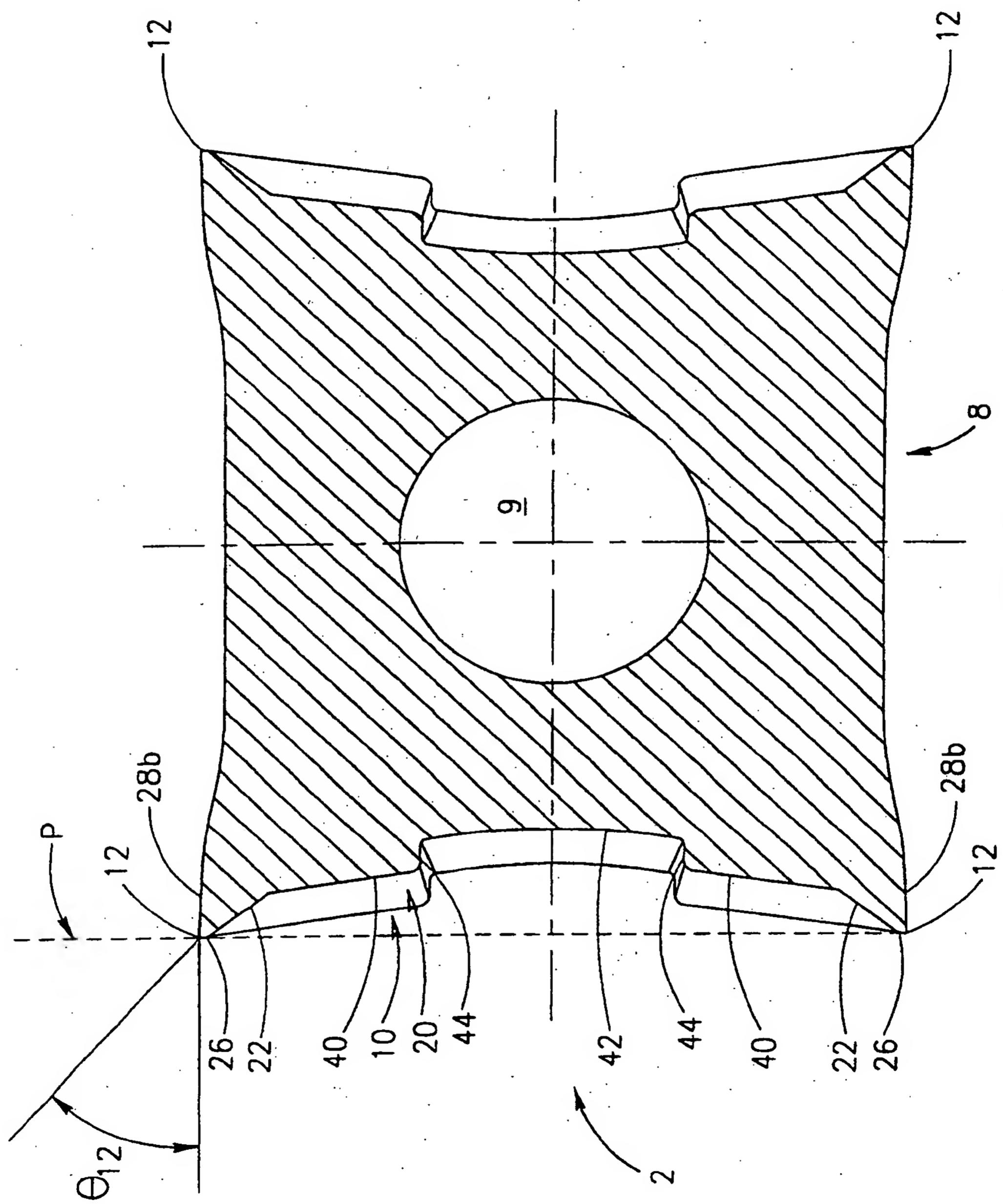


FIG. 5A

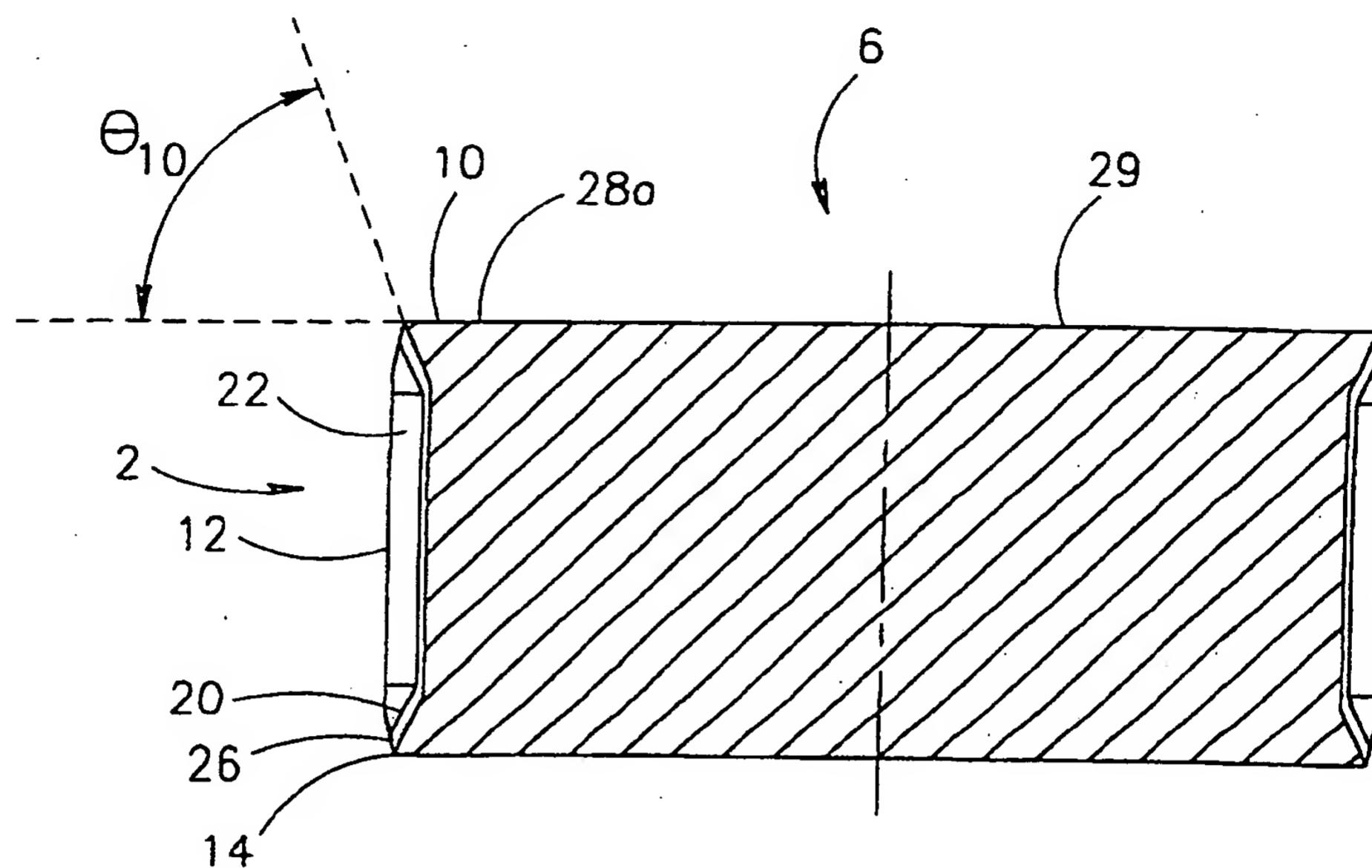


FIG. 5B

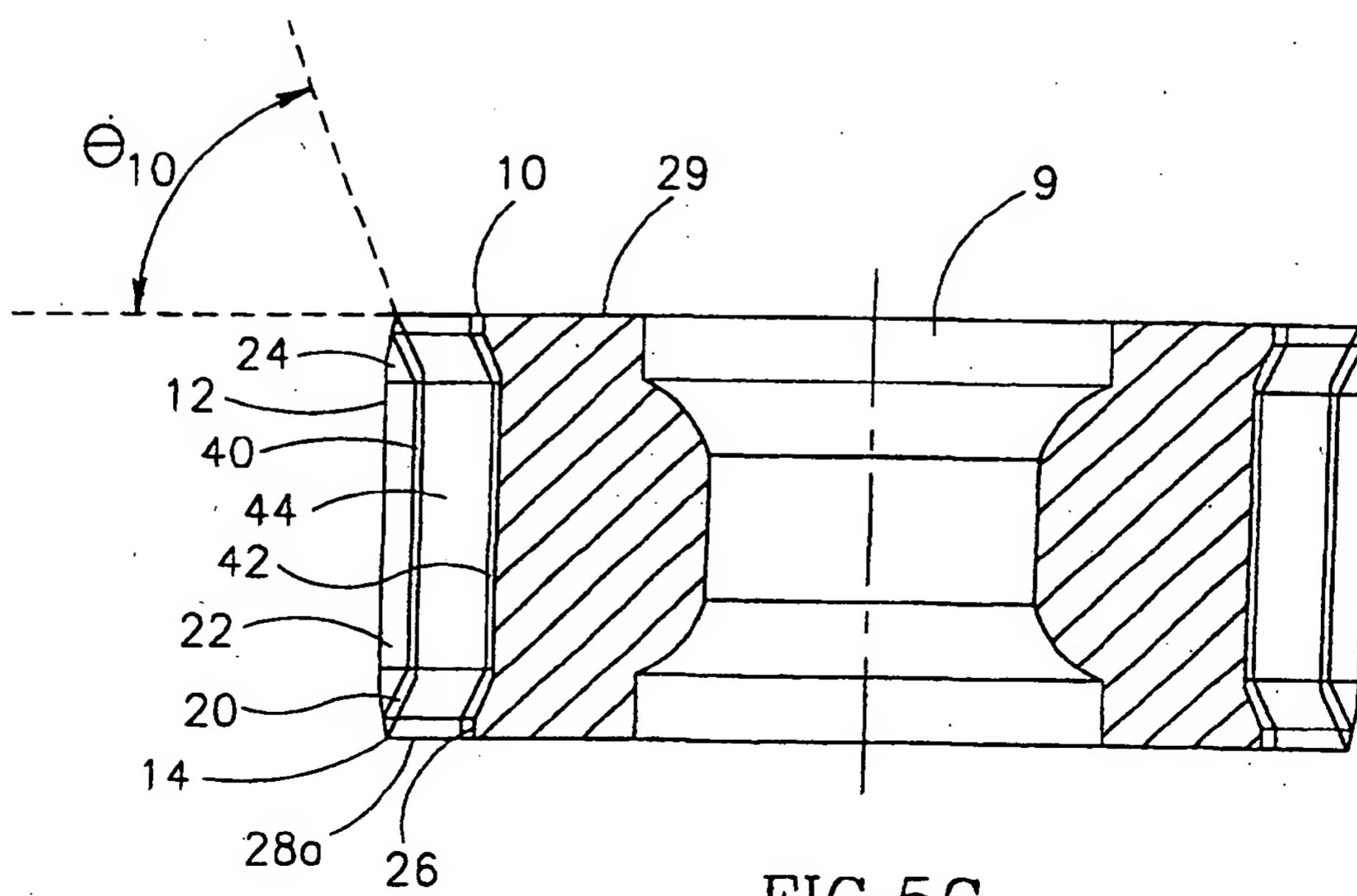


FIG. 5C

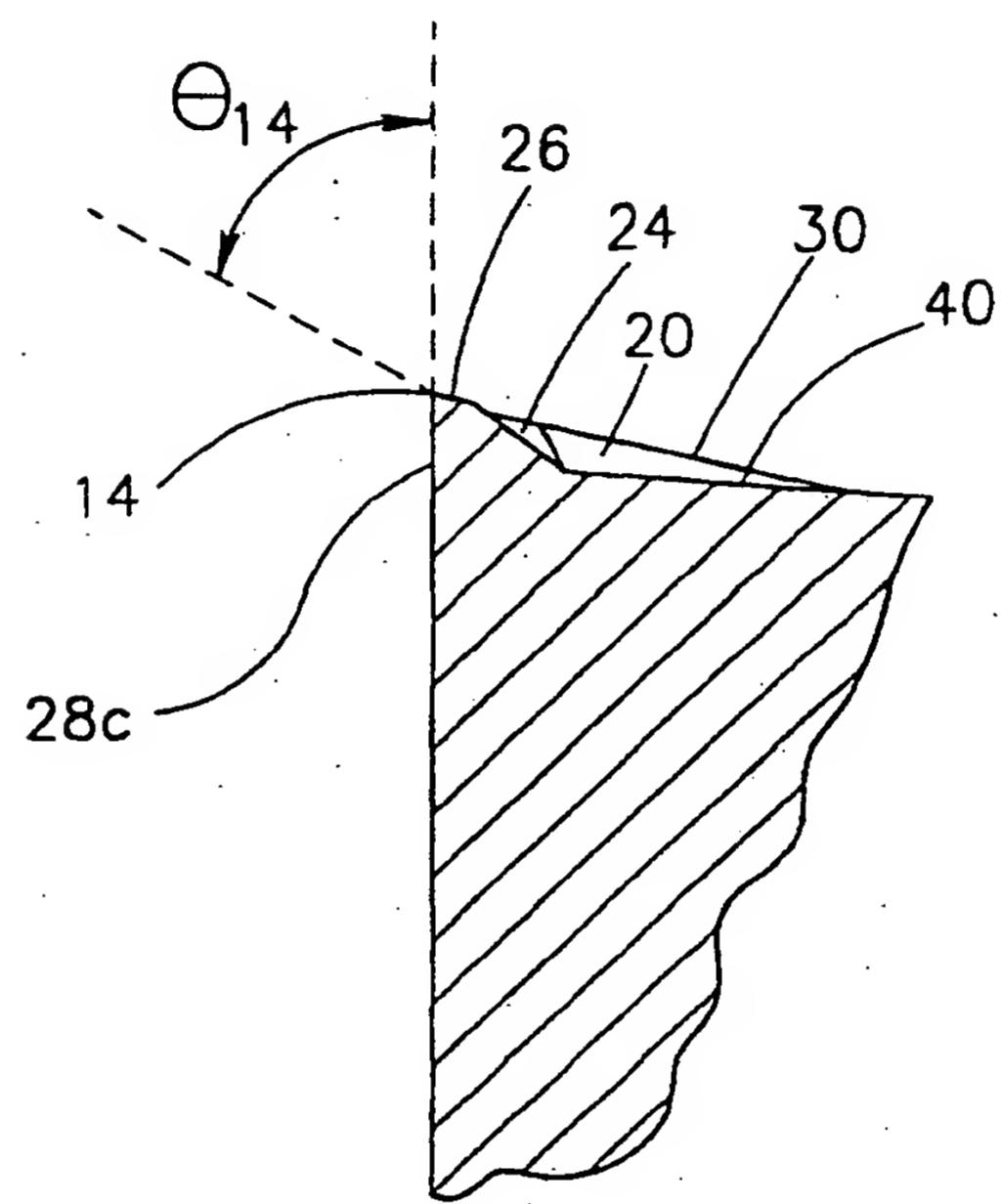


FIG.5D

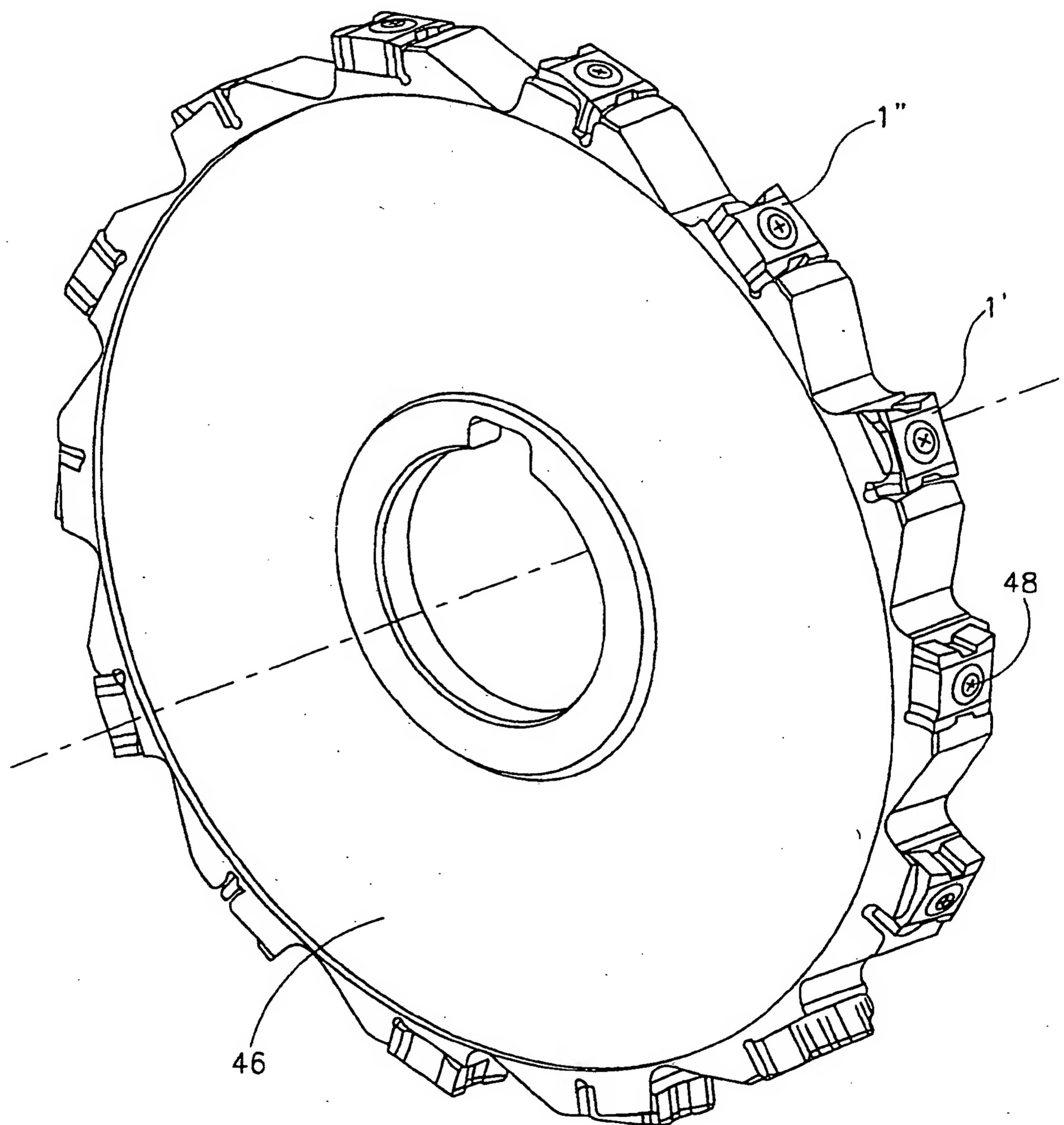


FIG.6A

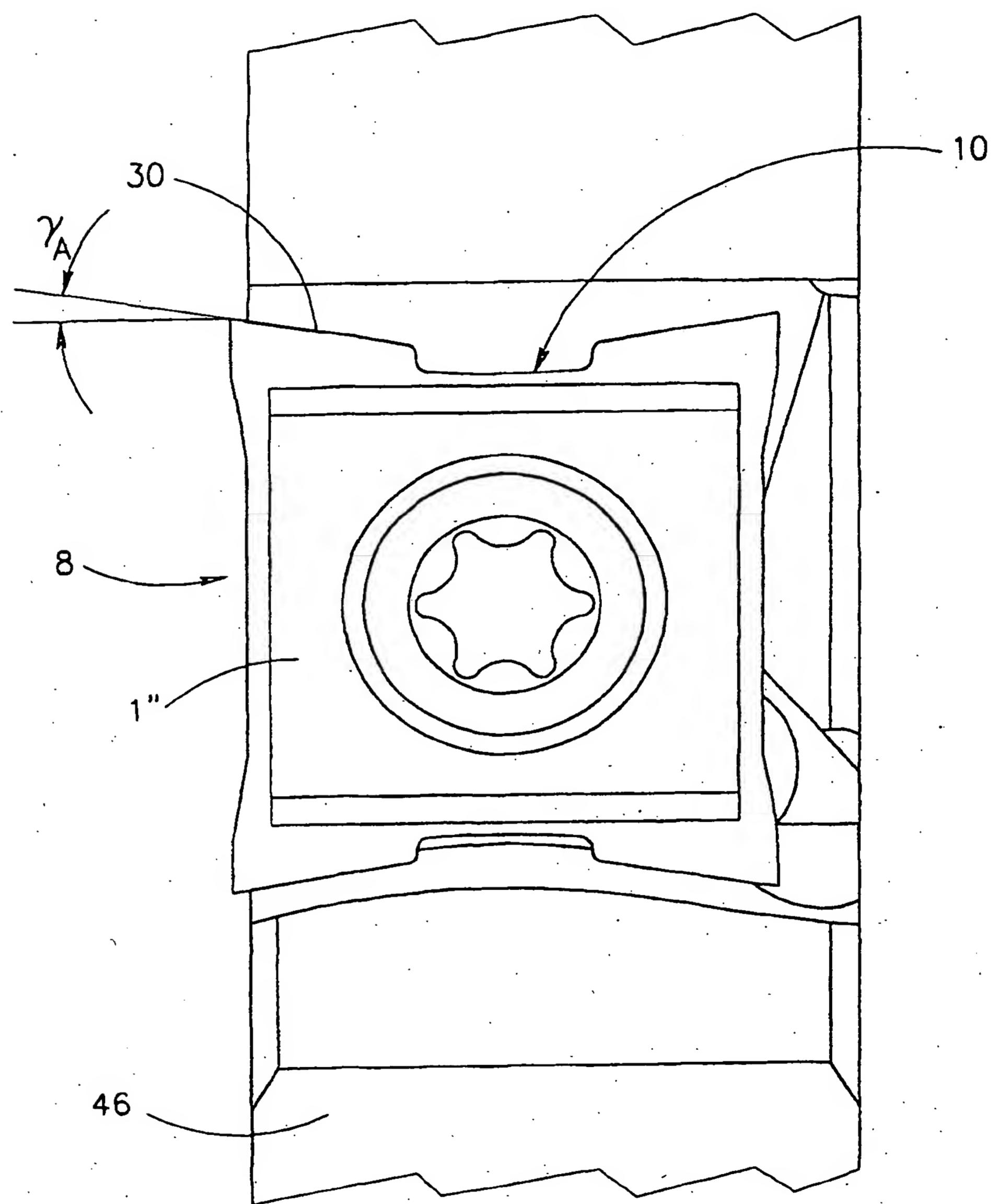


FIG. 6B

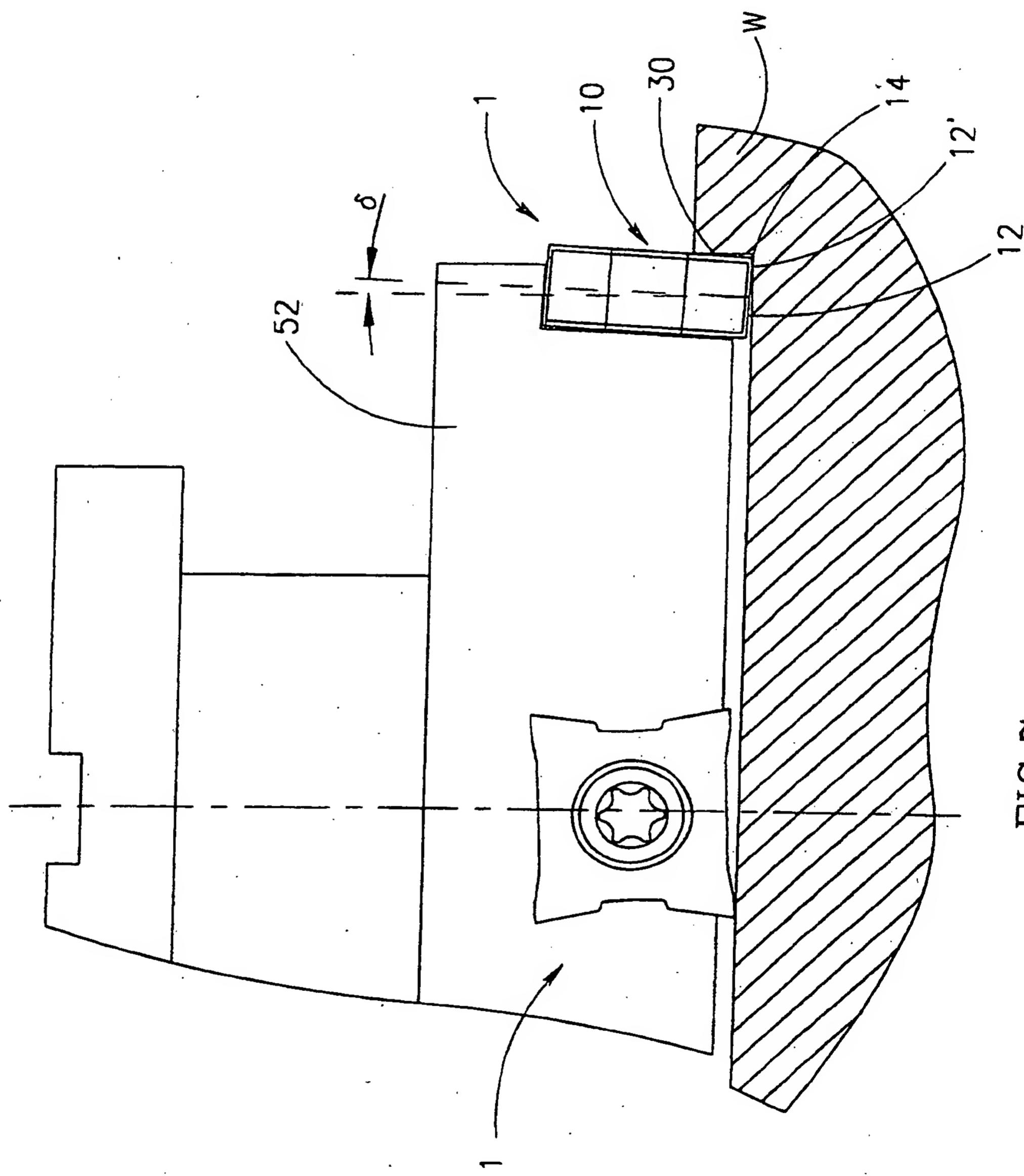


FIG. 7

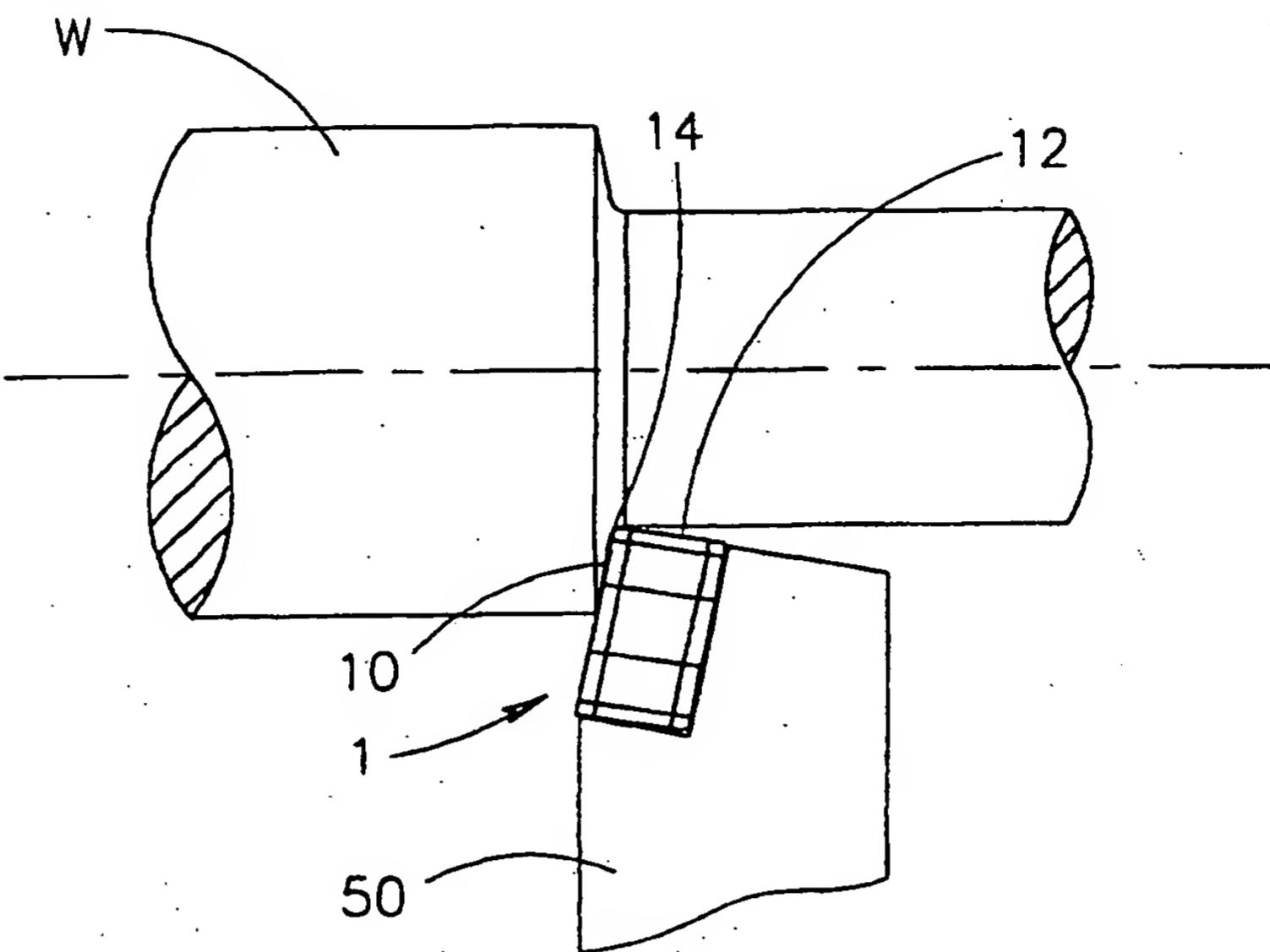


FIG. 8A

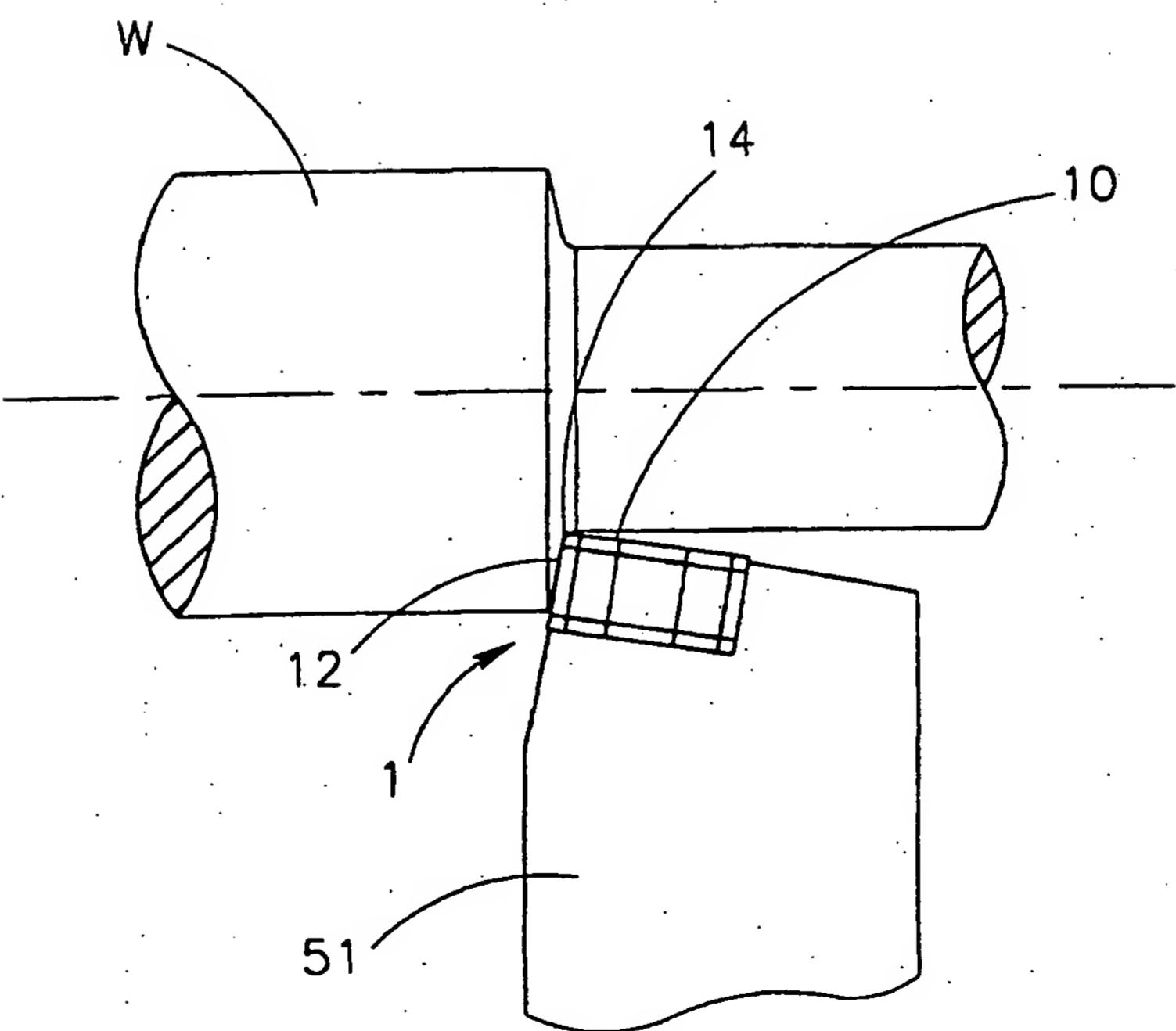


FIG. 8B

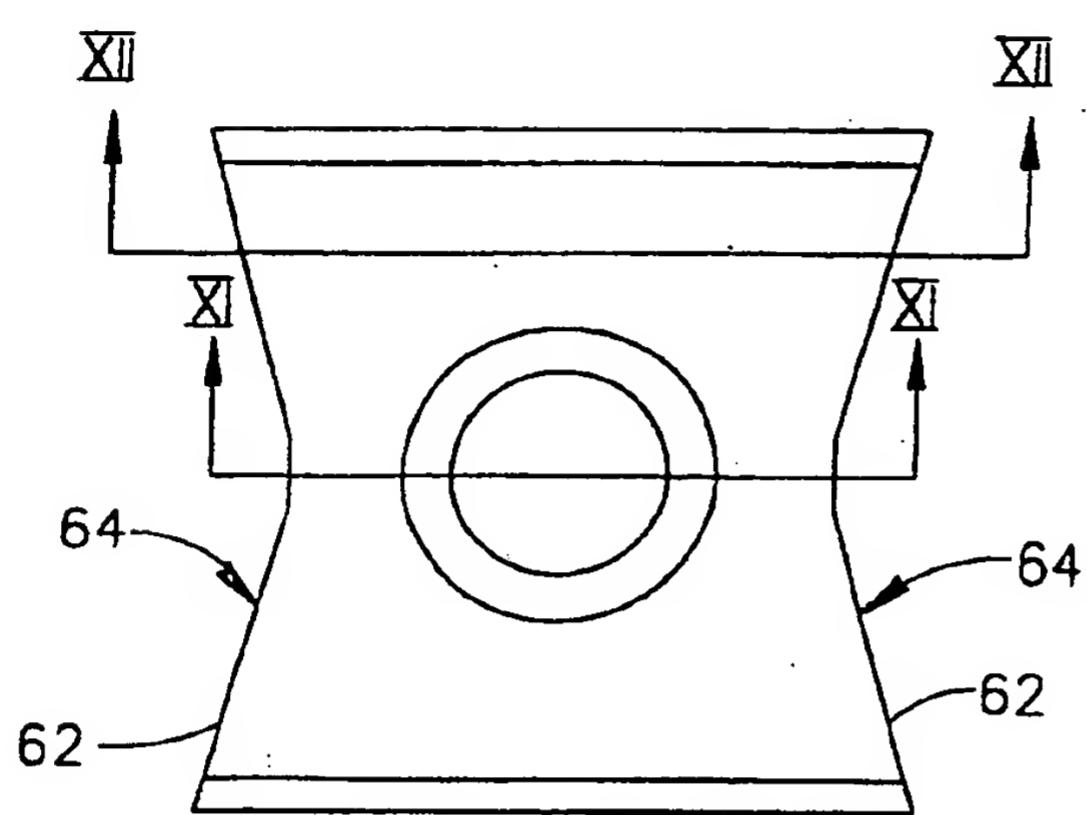


FIG. 9B

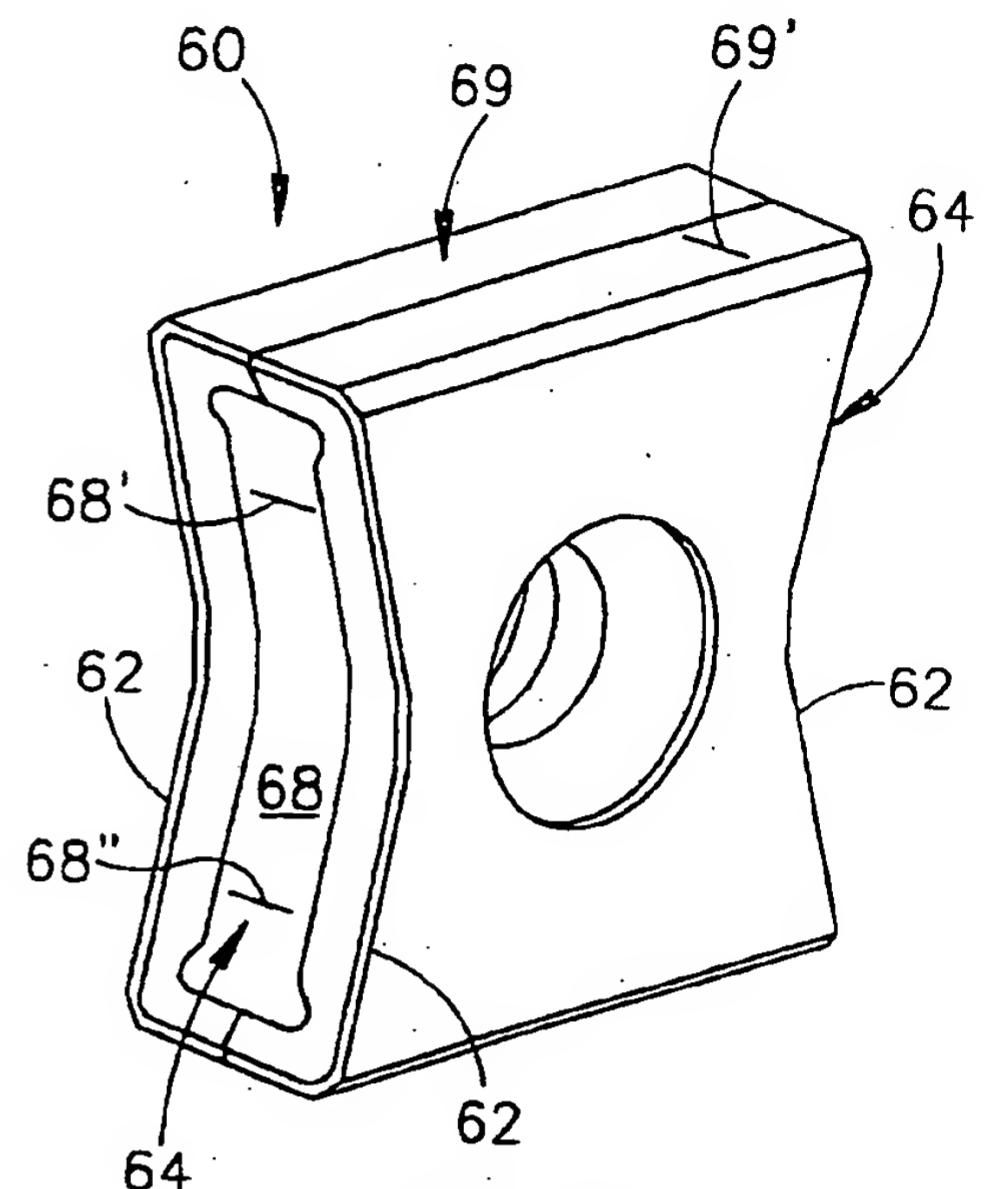


FIG. 9A

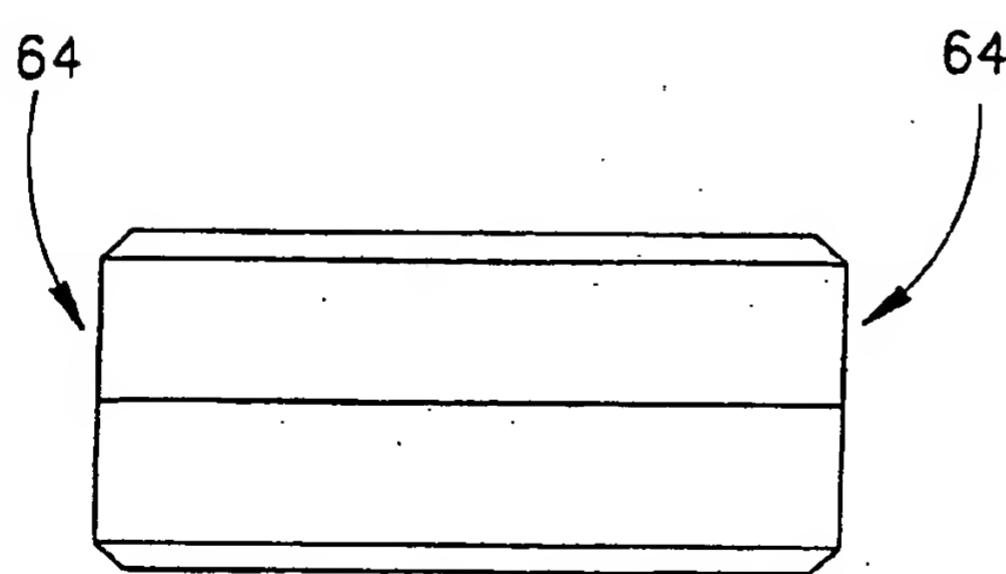


FIG. 9D

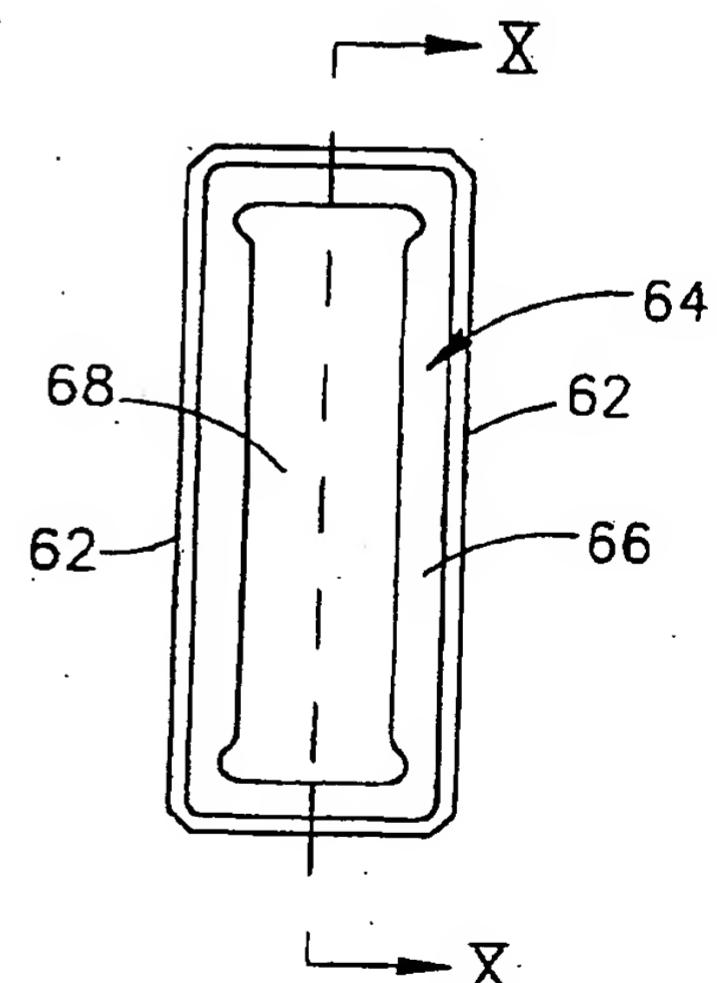


FIG. 9C

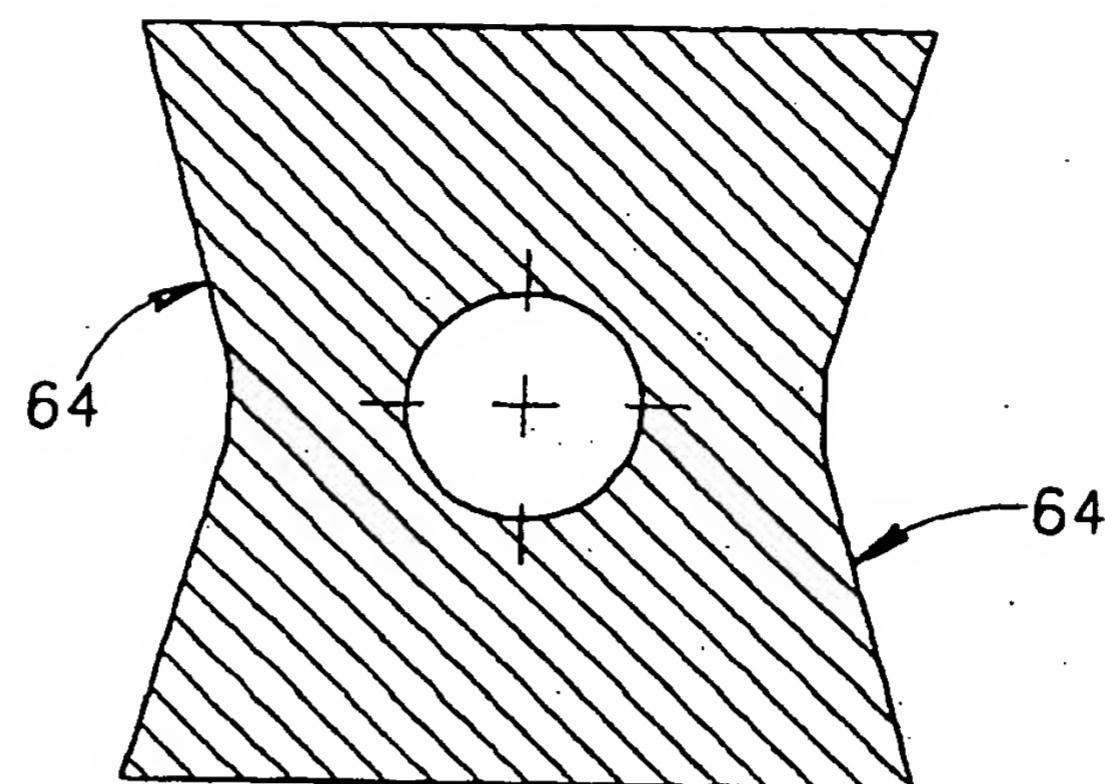


FIG.10

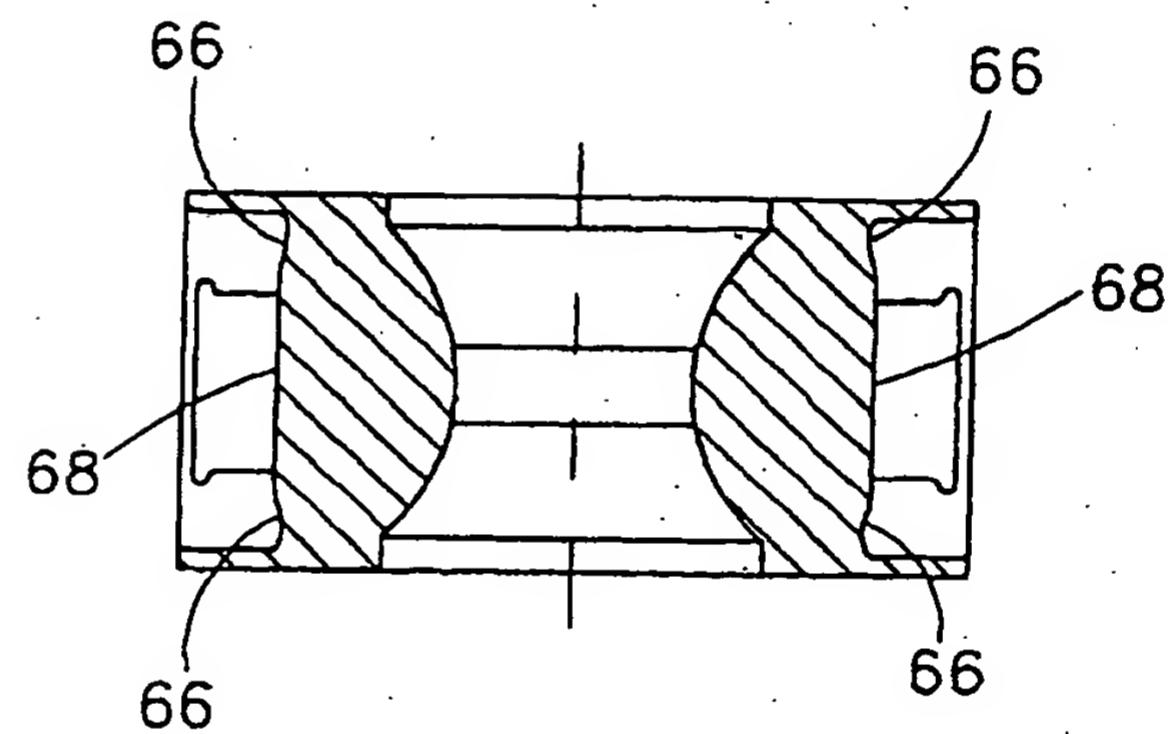


FIG.11

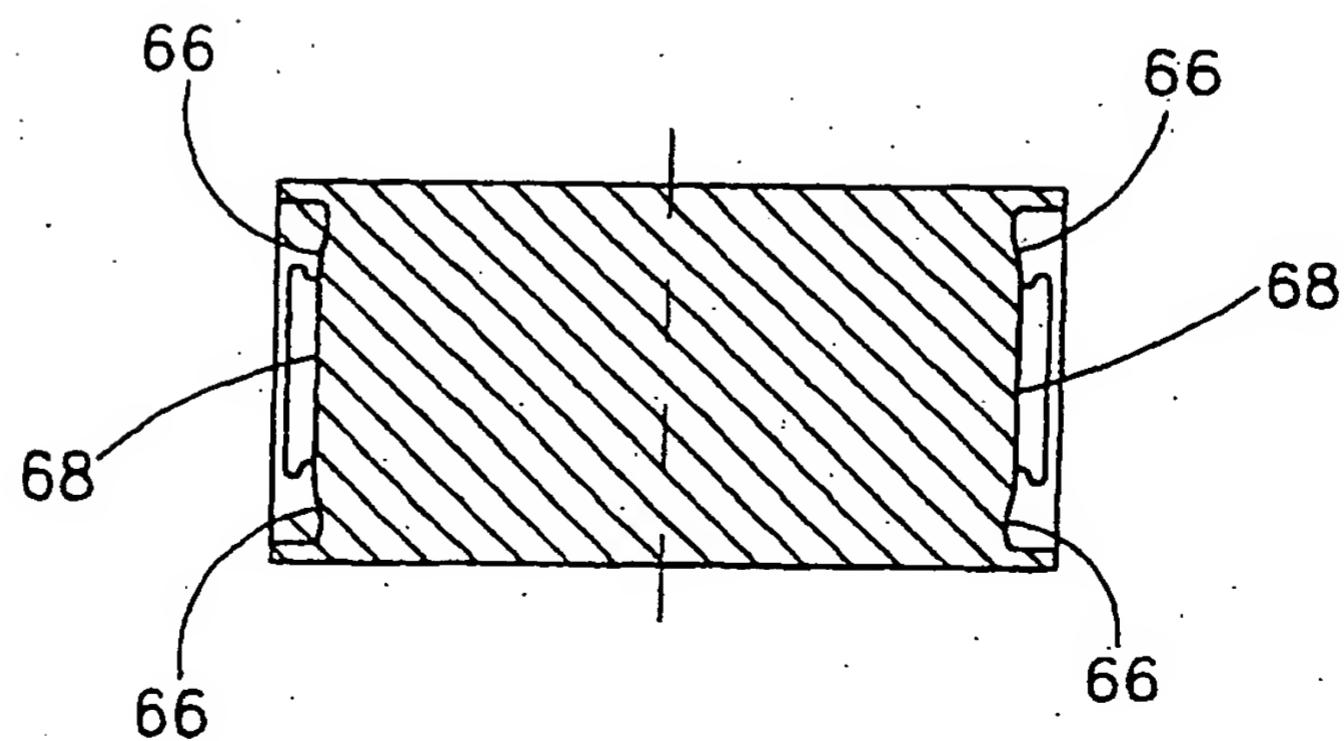


FIG.12

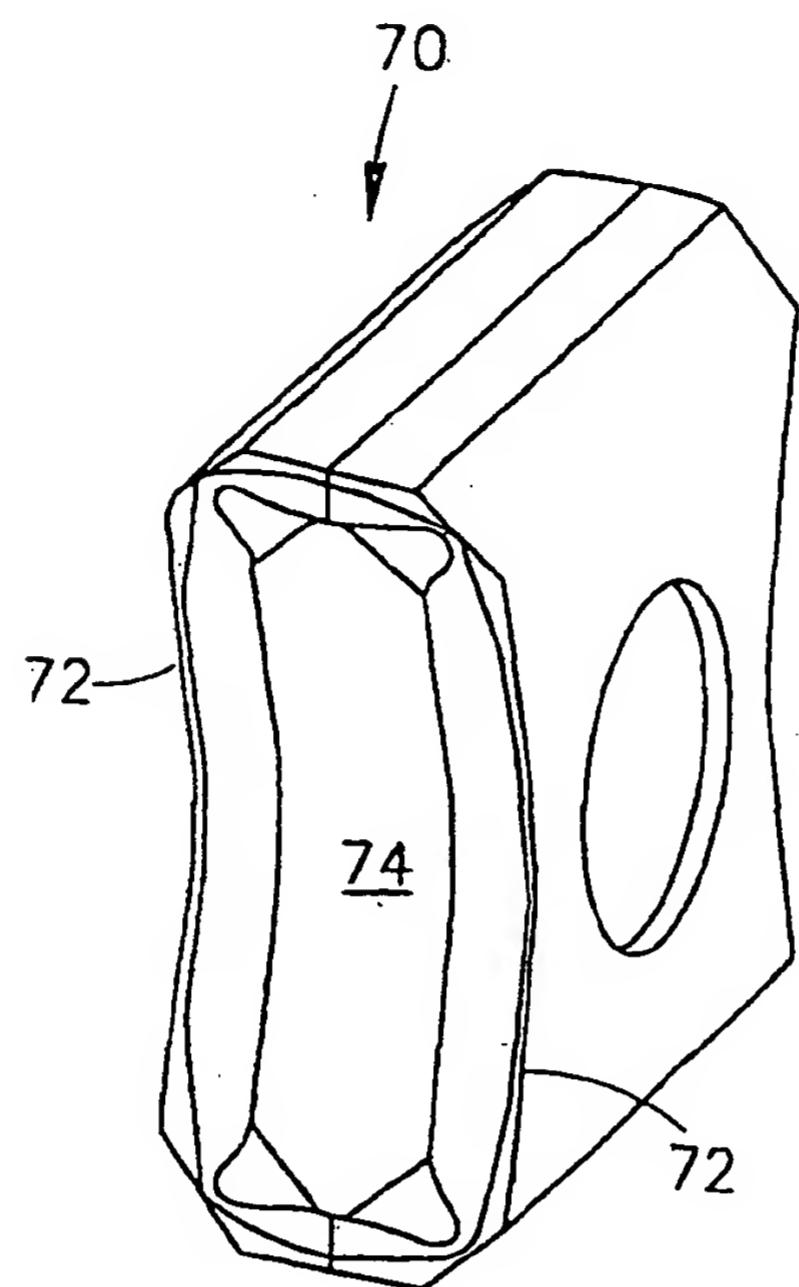


FIG.13A

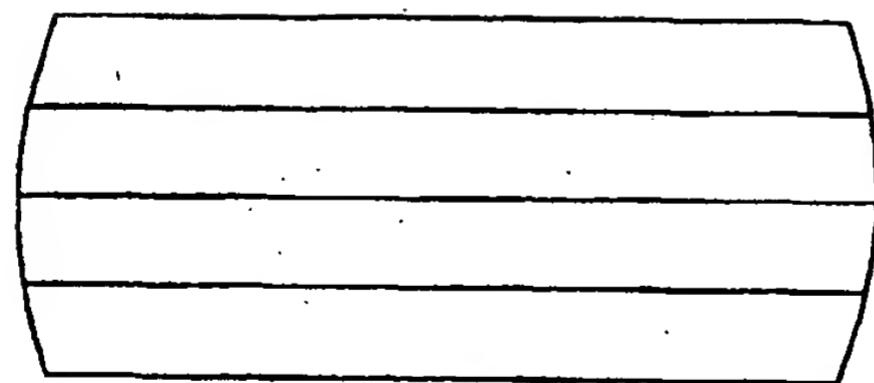


FIG.13C

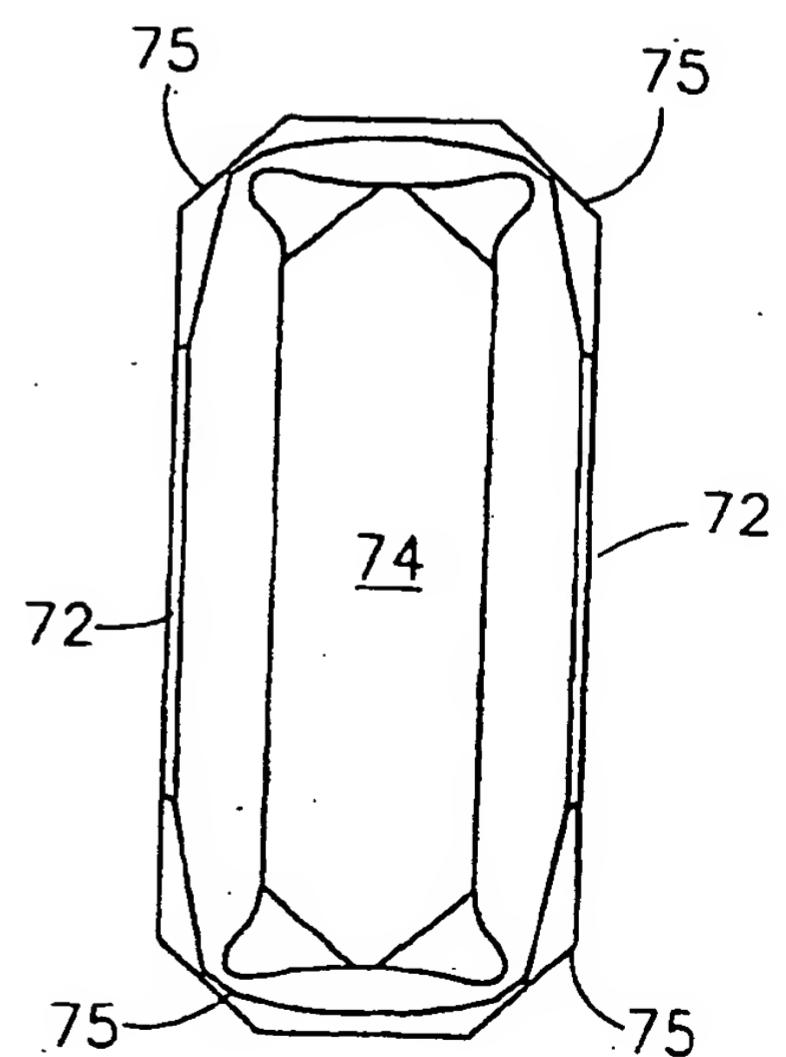


FIG.13B